

CONGRESS.

The Rights of the Indians in Their Reservations.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF 1812.

The Interest on the 3.65 Bonds and the Corruption in the District.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented and several bills, mostly of a local character, introduced.

Mr. Armstrong, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution recently submitted by him in regard to the publication of debates in the Congressional Record, without amendment and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. HAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said he was in favor of the resolution with certain amendments. He believed there should be a discretion resting with Senators touching the erasure of remarks of a personal nature spoken in the heat of debate.

Mr. WYATT, (dem.) of Mo., moved to amend the resolution so as to provide, "That no speech shall be published which has been read in either House from manuscript or printed paper."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out all the latter part in regard to correcting speeches, the time within which they should be returned to the reporter, &c.

Mr. MORRIS, (dem.) of N. J., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without amendment" and inserting the words "with certain amendments."

REASSEMBLING THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

More Results from the Committee on Crime.

SUPERVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

The Bill of Mr. Englehart in Full.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Both Houses of the Legislature held long sessions today. The Senate discussed the District Courts bill and laid it over temporarily.

The House passed the General Railroad Taxation and Sheriff's bill. Several petitions were presented in favor of the passage of the Five County act, and also many remonstrances against it.

A petition was presented from Passaic county to abolish the office of Chosen Freeholder and substitute some other less expensive system of county government.

The House passed the bill for the better regulation of persons convicted of crime and to prevent the assuming of false names by persons convicted of crime.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF THE GENERAL RAILROAD TAXATION AND SHERIFFS BILL.

THE FIVE COUNTY ACT.

TRIDENT, N. J., Feb. 23, 1876.

Both Houses of the Legislature held long sessions today. The Senate discussed the District Courts bill and laid it over temporarily.

The House passed the General Railroad Taxation and Sheriff's bill. Several petitions were presented in favor of the passage of the Five County act, and also many remonstrances against it.

A petition was presented from Passaic county to abolish the office of Chosen Freeholder and substitute some other less expensive system of county government.

The House passed the bill for the better regulation of persons convicted of crime and to prevent the assuming of false names by persons convicted of crime.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays. It provides for the supervision of persons convicted of crime and for the prevention of the assuming of false names.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

Proceedings at the Convention Yesterday.

Governor Ingersoll and the State Ticket Renominated.

SPECIE PAYMENT FAVORED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23, 1876.

The Democratic and Liberal State Conventions were held in State Hall today. Every town in the State was fully represented by delegates, and the Convention was one of the most enthusiastic ever held, and, in addition, was characterized by decided unanimity in sentiment as to all important political questions brought before it.

Mr. Henry A. Mitchell, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be the policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to us firm as a basis as that of France or England.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23, 1876.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city to-day and selected Wednesday, April 19, as the time for holding the State Convention. Senator McDonald resigned the Chairmanship and General Masses was appointed to the vacancy.

ANTI-TAMMANY DOINGS.

The anti-Tammany Committee on Contested Seats, Thomas J. Creamer chairman, met yesterday afternoon in Irving Hall. The delegation from the Fifteenth district, headed by Robert Fowler, was admitted to the General Committee.

RUBENSTEIN.

ONE OF HIS WITNESSES ARRESTED FOR PERJURY—HIS FATHER'S CRY TO JUDAH FOR HELP—HE STILL TRUSTS IN JERUSALEM.

Help Sammit, the brother-in-law of Pesach Rubenstein, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, on an indictment for perjury, in swearing falsely for Rubenstein's defense. By the direction of his counsel, Mr. Mott, he pleaded "not guilty."

AN APPEAL TO ISRAEL.

A letter has been issued in German, addressed by Israel, the father of the condemned murderer, Pesach R. Rubenstein, to all the sons of Judah. It calls with pathetic emphasis upon the Hebrew race for funds to procure all possible legal assistance to save his suffering. The penalty of death to which he is sentenced. It is in these terms:

DEAR BROTHERS: I am an unfortunate father, come to you with broken heart, bloody wounds and tearful eyes, appealing for compassion. My unfortunate and wretched son is stamped as a murderer and condemned to death by the Court. But you, my brothers and sisters, know him, and know right well that he is a God-fearing man and honorable in all his dealings. His son is in the hands of the Court, and it is therefore incredible that he did the murder which is laid to his charge. His hands did not shed that blood. He is innocent, being guided by false testimony and subjected to the influence of wicked and godless men. Help me to secure the last of the law on him, with the testimony of honorable people who testified to the innocence of the poor fellow was disregarded.

There is a beg for compassion and cry aloud, "Help me!" Oh! my brothers and sisters, help me! I may pay this reproach from me and from all our brethren, the children of Israel.

I tender thanks, beseech you for my life and the life of my whole family and those who dwell under my roof, who will otherwise, with tears and sorrow, soon follow me into the grave. For can we survive such misfortune? It is possible to hold an innocent child above the gallows and still ourselves remain alive?

Therefore, I beg you help me so far as possible to bring the real truth to the daylight and to open the eyes of the people and the judges that they can perceive the innocence of my son.

My dear brothers and sisters, help me to turn aside the bloody judgment from my son and my whole family. I have already given all I possessed to rescue him, and am now doing nothing but crying out to you. If you do not now come to my help the blood of my non-innocent blood will flow to our reproach and dishonor. I am now doing nothing but crying out to you. If you do not now come to my help the blood of my non-innocent blood will flow to our reproach and dishonor.

I swear to you, brothers! Israel's children! my son has said to me, with bloody tears, "Thou knowest, father, my days, my hours and seconds are numbered. He who goes to death should count openly, should not hide his face, but should look upon his sins and confess all his sins and repent, or without asking forgiveness of all those to whom he has ever done wrong. But I swear to thee, dear father, that I am innocent. I have done nothing but crying out to you. If you do not now come to my help the blood of my non-innocent blood will flow to our reproach and dishonor.

Therefore is promptness necessary, for time is short. Only a cruel, hard and vulgar people can look forward the minutes of his life, and then say, "I have lived." Put your cross on our name. Herein is the saying fulfilled, "Who saves a soul in Israel it will be counted unto him as saving a whole world."

Help me, and the Holy One—blessed be His name—will have mercy upon you, that you shall know nothing of misery; for he who is merciful will and mercy will be shown to him. Help me, and the Holy One—blessed be His name—will have mercy upon you, that you shall know nothing of misery; for he who is merciful will and mercy will be shown to him.

Sealed with the bloody tears of a sorrowing and heart broken father.

THE BAUER POISONING CASE.

At the Coroner's inquest, held yesterday afternoon, in the case of Mr. Bauer, the wealthy bar of Smith street, Brooklyn, who died suddenly last Thursday, the verdict rendered was that he came to his death by suicide, having taken an overdose of potassium while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

OHIO PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23, 1876.

The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day, about 100 delegates being present.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the making and vending of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is fraught with evil to property, peace, health and life; that governments are ordained by God for man, to secure him protection in the enjoyment and use of life and to shield him against the wrong and criminal acts consequent on the use of rum; that the makers of governments who fail either through omission, neglect or purpose, to secure this protection to citizens of every class are justly chargeable with violating the design of government; the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes a case of the most flagrant violation of the purpose of government, and that no government can countenance the purpose of its formation by taking into public service those connected with the liquor traffic or addicted to drinking, and that all other parties liable to advocate prohibition action in regard to the liquor traffic are to be considered as enemies of the people.

It will be observed that the coming election is the last that will be held in Ohio in the spring; that the terms of the officers chosen are for eight months, and that thereafter the annual elections will be held in November, and that the question of prohibition should be submitted to all adult citizens of Ohio, irrespective of sex. The resolutions also endorse the common law system and declare against the extension of the same to the common schools and against the

FATALITY CRUSHED.

At noon yesterday Matthew Leary, driver and conductor of a crostown line horse car, met with a fatal accident at the junction of Seventh avenue and West Eleventh street. By some means not yet understood the car was crushed between the two cars. He received a frightful wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where an examination showed that his skull was fractured and a portion of the brain was coming out. At a late hour last night he was rapidly ebbing away. A telegram was sent to his parents at Poughkeepsie, who arrived here yesterday morning. He was twenty-six years old, unmarried, and was the eldest of four children.

ARREVIATIST SENT TO JAIL.

Yesterday morning Harrison Parkerson, captain of a canal boat, was committed to the Hudson County Jail by Justice Monk, of Hoboken. For some time past Parkerson has held revival services in the cozy cabin of his boat, and exhorted sinners to repent and be converted. On Tuesday night Frank Cullum, a cannibal, was one of the persons at the devotional exercises. He had been drinking somewhat and became very abusive. Parkerson listened to him with a patient and tolerant attitude, but when he saw that Cullum was not improving, he ejected him from the boat. Yesterday Cullum obtained a warrant for the preacher's arrest.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BARNETT, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for the gradual reduction and to consolidate certain of its staff departments. Referred.

It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and infantry regiments to twenty-two, and provides that here shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the regular organization of the artillery shall be hereafter abolished and that the artillery shall be hereafter

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876.

At the meeting of the House this morning Mr. Kott occupied the chair as Speaker, apparently much improved in health. His resumption of duty was the subject of much congratulation by members and officers of the House.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BARNETT, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for the gradual reduction and to consolidate certain of its staff departments. Referred.

It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and infantry regiments to twenty-two, and provides that here shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the regular organization of the artillery shall be hereafter abolished and that the artillery shall be hereafter

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876.

At the meeting of the House this morning Mr. Kott occupied the chair as Speaker, apparently much improved in health. His resumption of duty was the subject of much congratulation by members and officers of the House.